

CHOOSE THE BEST SINGLE ANSWER

- The superficial layer of cervical fascia spring that will allow to examine which of the following structures?
 - Stylohyoid muscle
 - Stylohyoid muscle
 - Anterior digastric
 - Mylohyoid
- As regards to the thyrotoxic crisis all the following are true EXCEPT:
 - It is related to the thyroid gland in systemic method treatment
 - It is related to the thyroid gland
 - It is related to the thyroid gland
 - It is related to the thyroid gland
- As a rule, the thickness of the thyroid gland is:
 - Three to four cm
 - Four to five cm
 - Five to six cm
 - Six to seven cm
- The following statements concerning the parotid salivary gland are correct EXCEPT:
 - The external carotid artery divides into two branches at the level of the superficial sensory and motor nerves
 - The facial nerve passes through it, crossing the gland in superficial and deep parts
 - The secretomotor nerve supply is derived from the vagus nerve
 - The parotid duct pierces the buccinator muscle and opens into the mouth
- Regarding the submandibular salivary gland all statements are true EXCEPT:
 - The superficial lobe lies superficial to the mylohyoid muscle
 - The deep lobe lies superficial to the mylohyoid muscle
 - Its parasympathetic supply is through the lesser petrosal nerve
 - Its lateral surface is related to submandibular vessels of the mandible
- The common carotid artery usually bifurcates into the external and internal carotids at the level of the:
 - Neck of the mandible
 - Cricoid cartilage
 - Upper border of the thyroid cartilage
 - Sternoclavicular joint
- Which of the following branches of external carotid artery arises opposite the tip of greater horn of hyoid bone?
 - Facial artery
 - Lingual artery
 - Superior thyroid artery
 - Ascending pharyngeal artery
- Middle meningeal artery is the branch of:
 - External carotid artery
 - Maxillary artery
 - Superficial temporal artery
 - Internal carotid artery
- The subclavian vein joins the internal jugular vein to form the brachiocephalic vein at which of the following structures?
 - The outer border of the first rib
 - Behind the sternal end of the clavicle
 - Behind the acromioclavicular joint
 - Behind the coracoclavicular joint

10. Which of the following is not a function of the thyroid gland?

11. The following statements concerning the thyroid gland are true EXCEPT:
- It is located in the neck.
 - It is composed of two lobes of the thyroid gland.
 - It has a central isthmus.
 - It has a central isthmus.
 - It has a central isthmus.

12. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve which statement is false?
- It is a branch of the vagus nerve.
 - It is a branch of the vagus nerve.
 - It is a branch of the vagus nerve.
 - It is a branch of the vagus nerve.

13. The thyrotoxic crisis usually:
- Occurs from the 1st part of the thyroid gland.
 - Occurs from the 2nd part of the thyroid gland.
 - Occurs from the 3rd part of the thyroid gland.
 - Occurs from the 4th part of the thyroid gland.

14. Regarding the thyroid gland all are true EXCEPT:
- It is located in the pretracheal space.
 - It is located superiorly by the isthmus of the thyroid gland.
 - It is the most common endocrine gland in the body.
 - It receives a major blood supply from the superior thyroid artery.

15. Regarding the phrenic nerve all are true EXCEPT:
- It is located in the anterior part of the pretracheal space.
 - It is located from the 1st to the 5th cervical nerve roots.
 - It is superficial to the pretracheal space.
 - It passes anterior to the subclavian artery and vein.

16. Regarding the carotid sheath all are true EXCEPT:
- It is attached superiorly to the base of skull.
 - It contains the internal carotid artery.
 - It is associated with the pretracheal space.
 - It contains the vagus nerve and lymph nodes.

17. Regarding the scalp:
- It is attached by the frontalis muscle to the skull.
 - It is attached by the occipitalis muscle to the skull.
 - The muscles of scalp are innervated by facial nerve.
 - The dangerous area of the scalp is the layer of loose connective tissue.

18. With respect to the blood supply of the thyroid gland:
- The superior thyroid artery descends by the upper pole of the thyroid lobe accompanied by the external jugular vein.
 - The thyroid ima, when present, may arise from the aortic arch.
 - The inferior thyroid artery is closely related to the recurrent laryngeal nerve.
 - The inferior thyroid vein drains into the left internal jugular vein.

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1. The superficial layer of cervical fascia splits into two sheets to enclose which of the following muscles?
 - a. Sternocleidomastoid
 - b. ☒ Stylohyoid
 - c. Omohyoid
 - d. Mylohyoid
2. As regards to the common carotid artery all the following are true EXCEPT:
 - a. ☒ It is attached to the anterior border of typical cervical vertebrae (3rd, 4th and 5th)
 - b. It is formed by the internal and external carotid arteries
 - c. It is located posteriorly to most of the great vessels
 - d. It is formed by the union of the internal and external carotid arteries
3. As a rule, the isthmus of the thyroid gland crosses the:
 - a. Thyroid cartilage
 - b. ☒ Hyoid bone
 - c. 2nd and 3rd tracheal rings
 - d. Cricoid cartilage
4. The following statements concerning the parotid salivary gland are correct EXCEPT:
 - a. The external carotid artery divides within its substance to form the superficial temporal and maxillary arteries
 - b. The facial nerve passes through it, dividing the gland into superficial and deep parts
 - c. The secretomotor nerve supply is derived from the facial nerve
 - d. The parotid duct pierces the buccinator muscle and opens into the mouth
5. Regarding the submandibular salivary gland all statements are true EXCEPT:
 - a. The superficial lobe lies superficial to the mylohyoid muscle
 - b. The deep lobe lies superficial to hyoglossus muscle
 - c. Its parasympathetic supply is through the lesser petrosal nerve
 - d. Its lateral surface is related to submandibular fossa of the mandible
6. The common carotid artery usually bifurcates into the external and internal carotid at the level of the:
 - a. Neck of the mandible
 - b. ☒ Cricoid cartilage
 - c. Upper border of the hyoid cartilage
 - d. Sternoclavicular joint
7. Which of the following branches of external carotid artery arises opposite the tip of greater horn of hyoid bone?
 - a. Facial artery
 - b. ☒ Lingual artery
 - c. Superior thyroid artery
 - d. Ascending pharyngeal artery
8. Middle meningeal artery is the branch of:
 - a. External carotid artery
 - b. ☒ Maxillary artery
 - c. Superficial temporal artery
 - d. Internal carotid artery
9. The subclavian vein joins the internal jugular vein to form the brachiocephalic vein at which of the following structures?
 - a. The outer border of the first rib
 - b. ☒ Behind the sternal end of the clavicle
 - c. Behind the acromioclavicular joint
 - d. Behind the sternoclavicular joint

10. Which of the following is not a tributary of the internal jugular vein?

- a. Lingual vein.
- b. Inferior petrosal vein.
- c. Inferior thyroid vein.
- d. Middle thyroid vein.

11. The following statements concerning the stellate ganglion are correct EXCEPT:

- a. It is located anterior the vertebral artery.
- b. It is formed from a fusion of the inferior cervical ganglion with the first thoracic ganglion.
- c. It has gray rami communicants, which pass to 7th and 8th cervical nerves.
- d. It lies in the interval between the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the 1st rib.

12. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve which statement is incorrect:

- a. It is a branch of the vagus nerve.
- b. The right recurrent nerve winds around the 1st part of right subclavian artery, the left nerve winds around the arch of aorta.
- c. It supplies the cricothyroid muscle.
- d. It ascends in the tracheo-oesophageal groove.

13. The thyrocervical trunk usually: EXCEPT

- a. Arises from the 1st part of the subclavian artery.
- b. Gives off the suprascapular artery.
- c. Gives off the inferior thyroid artery.
- d. Related to medial border of scalenus medius muscle.

14. Regarding the thyroid gland all are true EXCEPT:

- a. Is enclosed in the pretracheal fascia.
- b. Is limited superiorly by the attachment of the sternothyroid muscle.
- c. Has the recurrent laryngeal nerve ascending medial to the lateral lobes.
- d. Receives a major blood supply from the superior thyroid artery.

15. Regarding the phrenic nerve all are true EXCEPT:

- a. Passing onto the anterior surface of the scalenus anterior muscle.
- b. Is derived from the C3 to C5 cervical nerve root.
- c. Lies superficial to the prevertebral fascia.
- d. Passes anterior to the subclavian artery on the left side.

16. Regarding the carotid sheath all are true EXCEPT:

- a. Is attached superiorly to the base of skull.
- b. Encloses the external carotid artery.
- c. Fuses with the pericardium inferiorly.
- d. Encloses the jugular vein and vagus nerve.

17. Regarding the scalp: EXCEPT

- a. Is attached by the frontalis muscle to the skull.
- b. Is attached by the occipitalis muscle to the skull.
- c. The muscles of scalp are innervated by facial nerve.
- d. The dangerous area of the scalp is the loose areolar connective tissue layer.

18. With respect to the blood supply of the thyroid gland: EXCEPT

- a. The superior thyroid artery descends to the upper pole of the thyroid lobe accompanied by the external laryngeal nerve.
- b. The thyroid ima, when present, may arise from the aortic arch.
- c. The inferior thyroid artery is closely related to the recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- d. The inferior thyroid veins drain into the left internal jugular vein.

19. Which of the following statements pertaining to cul-de-sac termination of tongue is **not** true?
- Circumvallate papillae lie just in front of it.
 - Its apex is directed anteriorly.
 - Behind it lie lymphoid nodules under the mucous membrane.
 - It separates developmentally different parts of tongue.
20. Regarding the internal oblique muscle, all are true **EXCEPT**:
- Shares in formation of rectus sheath.
 - Has triple relation to the spermatic cord.
 - Gives origin to cremasteric muscle.
 - Forms the conjoint tendon with the external oblique muscle.
21. Lymphatic drainage of lower half of anterior abdominal wall is into:
- Lumbar nodes.
 - Aortic nodes.
 - Inguinal nodes.
 - Axillary nodes.
22. Short gastric branches reach the stomach through:
- Gastrosplenic ligament.
 - Lesser omentum.
 - Greater omentum.
 - Gastrophrenic ligament.
23. The second part of the duodenum lies anterior to the:
- Liver.
 - Right kidney.
 - Gall bladder.
 - Transverse colon.
24. The gall bladder shows all the following features **EXCEPT**:
- Is supplied by the cystic artery which is a branch of the right hepatic artery.
 - Consists of fundus, body and neck.
 - Lies to the right of the caudate lobe.
 - The point of transaction of the lateral border of the rectus abdominis muscle and costal margin represents the surface marking of the fundus.
25. Which statement regarding splenic artery is **not** true?
- It runs along upper border of pancreas.
 - It is the branch of superior mesenteric artery.
 - It runs a tortuous course.
 - It reaches spleen through lienorenal ligament.
26. Control of bleeding from the cystic artery during cholecystectomy is achieved by:
- Blood transfusion.
 - Compression of the hepatic artery at the free border of lesser omentum.
 - Rapid application of a clamp on the bleeding vessel.
 - None of the above.
27. All the following statements are true about blood supply of suprarenal gland **EXCEPT**:
- There are three arteries for each gland.
 - Single vein leaves through hilus.
 - Arteries enter the gland through hilus.
 - Main artery is the direct branch of aorta.

28. All the following statements are true about the diaphragm EXCEPT:
- Has a neural origin from the back of xiphoid process.
 - Has a central tendon which is pierced by the esophagus.
 - Has two crura attached to the lumbar vertebrae.
 - Has a neural origin from the lower six costal cartilages.
29. Regarding the inferior vena caval opening in the diaphragm all are true EXCEPT:
- Lies in the central tendon of diaphragm.
 - Lies at the level of the 8th thoracic vertebra.
 - Transmits the right phrenic nerve.
 - Also transmits the right vagus nerve.
30. Concerning the pectinate line all are true EXCEPT:
- Anal valves are situated 2cm above the pectinate line.
 - It is considered to be the site of anal membrane in early foetal life.
 - It forms a junction between endodermal and ectodermal origin of anal canal.
 - Below the pectinate line the anal canal is innervated by inferior rectal nerves.
31. All the following arteries are the direct branches from the abdominal aorta EXCEPT the:
- Superior mesenteric.
 - Renal.
 - Inferior suprarenal.
 - Inferior phrenic.
32. The gastroduodenal artery is a branch of the:
- Celiac trunk.
 - Pancreatoduodenal.
 - Superior mesenteric.
 - Common hepatic.
33. Concerning the inferior mesenteric artery All are true EXCEPT:
- Arises from aorta at L3 level.
 - Arises behind the 3rd part of duodenum.
 - Related to corresponding vein on its left side.
 - Continues as inferior rectal artery after crossing the left common iliac artery.
34. Regarding Scrotal skin all are true EXCEPT:
- The skin is thin, pigmented and rugose in nature.
 - Subcutaneous adipose tissue is lacking.
 - A layer of external spermatic fascia lies just deep to scrotal skin.
 - The skin is rich in sebaceous glands.
35. Regarding the levator ani muscle all the following are true EXCEPT:
- Is related superiorly to the urinary bladder, the prostate and the rectum.
 - Posteriorly is related to coccygeus muscle.
 - Forms the lateral wall of the ischiorectal fossa.
 - Has medial border which is separated from the medial border of the other levator ani by a gap.
36. Regarding the kidneys all are true EXCEPT:
- Have segmental blood supply.
 - Are separated from the 12th rib by the pleura and the diaphragm.
 - The iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves lie posterior to the kidney.
 - Renal arteries arise from the abdominal aorta at the level of L4 vertebra.

37. Regarding the celiac trunk all are true EXCEPT:
- Arises at the level of the inferior border of the pancreas
 - Has three main branches
 - Supplies the foregut and derivatives derived from it
 - Is surrounded by a plexus of nerves
38. The following statements refer to the inguinal canal EXCEPT:
- The posterior wall is formed by transversus abdominis
 - The canal allows the passage of the round ligament of the uterus to the labium majus
 - It transmits the iliohypogastric nerve
 - The superficial ring lies directly anterior to the deep ring in the scrotum
39. All the following statements correctly apply to the portal vein EXCEPT:
- It is formed below the neck of the pancreas by the union of the superior mesenteric vein and the splenic vein
 - It ascends behind the first part of the duodenum
 - It ascends in the free margin of the hepatoduodenal ligament
 - It lies behind the common bile duct and the proper hepatic artery
40. Which of the following muscles initiates abduction on shoulder joint?
- Deltoid
 - Supraspinatus
 - Long head of biceps
 - Serratus anterior
41. Coracoid process of scapula gives attachment to all of the following muscles EXCEPT:
- Long head of Biceps brachii
 - Pectoralis minor
 - Short head of Biceps brachii
 - Coracobrachialis
42. The nerve that runs over the medial wall of axilla is:
- Medial pectoral
 - Thoracodorsal
 - Long thoracic
 - Ulnar
43. Injury of the axillary nerve causes all the following EXCEPT:
- Paralysis of deltoid
 - Loss of sensation over lower half of deltoid (badge area)
 - Paralysis of teres major
 - Paralysis of teres minor
44. The nerve most likely to be injured in fractures of the shaft of the humerus is the:
- Radial
 - Median
 - Musculocutaneous
 - Ulnar
45. Which of the following is a prime flexor of distal interphalangeal joint?
- Flexor digitorum superficialis
 - Lumbricals
 - Flexor digitorum profundus
 - Palmar interossei

46. Which of the following is a prime extensor of proximal and distal interphalangeal joints?
- a- Long extensors.
 - b- Interossei
 - c- Adductor pollicis
 - d- None of the above
47. Regarding the terminal pulp space, all statements are true EXCEPT:
- a- It is closed proximally by a fibrous septum at the level of epiphyseal line of terminal phalanx.
 - b- It is divided into compartments by fibrous septa extending from skin to periosteum.
 - c- A twig supply the epiphysis before the artery enters the space.
 - d- Pulp space infection may lead to osteomyelitis of the whole terminal phalanx.
48. Regarding the serratus anterior muscle all are true EXCEPT:
- a. Is supplied by the thoracodorsal branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus.
 - b. Arises from the upper 8 ribs.
 - c. Gains attachment to the medial border of the scapula
 - d. Protracts the scapula and rotates it laterally to produce overhead abduction.
49. Regarding the triceps muscle all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is attached to the infraglenoid tubercle of the scapula.
 - b- Is attached to the borders of the radial groove of the humerus.
 - c- Is attached to the ulnar olecranon.
 - d- Is supplied by the median nerve.
50. Regarding the flexor digitorum profundus all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Is supplied by both ulnar and median nerves.
 - b- Tendons are arranged in two layers in front of the wrist joint.
 - c- Has a synovial sheath in common with the flexor digitorum superficialis.
 - d- Is the prime flexor of distal interphalangeal joint.
51. Regarding the lumbrical muscles all are true EXCEPT:
- a- Arise from tendons of flexor digitorum profundus.
 - b- Are all supplied by the median nerve.
 - c- Produce flexion at the metacarpophalangeal joints of the fingers.
 - d- Produce extension at the interphalangeal joints.
52. Regarding the brachial plexus all are true EXCEPT:
- a. Is usually formed by the ventral rami of the lower four cervical and first thoracic nerves.
 - b. Has its roots situated posterior to the scalenus anterior muscle.
 - c. Has a posterior cord which receives contributions from all five roots of the plexus.
 - d. Contains three cords which lie in the neck.
53. Regarding The ulnar nerve in the hand all are true EXCEPT:
- a. Supplies the dorsal surface of the medial one and a half fingers.
 - b. Passes into the hand deep to the flexor retinaculum.
 - c. Supplies all the interossei.
 - d. Supplies adductor pollicis.
54. Regarding the quadriceps femoris all the following are true EXCEPT:
- a- It is composed of 3 vasti and rectus femoris.
 - b- Inserted into the patella.
 - c- Extensor of knee
 - d- Supplied by sciatic nerve.

55. All of the following statements concerning the profunda femoris artery are correct **EXCEPT**:
- a- It arises from the femoral artery.
 - ~~b- It gives rise to the superficial epigastric artery.~~
 - c- It gives off the lateral and medial femoral circumflex arteries.
 - d- It usually gives off four perforating branches.
56. The structures in the femoral sheath are arranged from lateral to medial side as:
- a- Femoral nerve, femoral artery, femoral vein
 - ~~b- Femoral artery, femoral vein, femoral canal.~~
 - c- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral canal.
 - d- Femoral vein, femoral artery, femoral nerve
57. Regarding The femoral triangle all are true **EXCEPT**:
- a- Is bounded medially by the adductor longus muscle.
 - ~~b- Is bounded laterally by the rectus femoris muscle.~~
 - c- Contains an extension of the transversalis fascia.
 - d- Has a defect in its fascial roof.
58. Regarding the great saphenous vein all are true **EXCEPT**:
- ~~a- Passes behind the medial malleolus.~~
 - b- Passes posterior to the knee joint.
 - c- Is accompanied by the saphenous nerve in the lower leg.
 - d- Passes through the saphenous opening.
59. All these structures occupy the superior mediastinum **EXCEPT** :
- a- Aortic arch.
 - ~~b- Heart and pericardium.~~
 - c- Thymus.
 - d- Trachea.
60. All the following are the branches of the arch of aorta **EXCEPT** the:
- a- Left common carotid.
 - b- Left subclavian.
 - ~~c- Right common carotid.~~
 - d- Brachiocephalic trunk.